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SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE RURAL DISTRICT

in the

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1964

P. K. SYLVESTER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.), R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer of Health

South Cambridgeshire Rural District Council,

Shire Hall,

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CHESTERTON, NEWMARKET AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS

TELEPHONE NO. CAMBRIDGE 58811 AND BOTTISHAM 450

P. K. SYLVESTER, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(OBST) R.C.O.G.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

SHIRE HALL,

CASTLE HILL,

CAMBRIDGE.

Please note that reference to the Liquid Egg Pasteurisation Regulations, 1963, was omitted in the body of the report but for your information we have no Liquid Egg Pasteurisation Plants in this district and neither do any of the bakeries in the area use Liquid Egg, as far as we are able to ascertain.

21.10.65

P.K.S.



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GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District	112,315 acres.
Number of Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rateable Value 1/4/65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£861,004 0s. 0d.
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31/3/65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,510 10s. 6d.
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,087
Estimated mid-year Home Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,260
Census Population, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,327

The district, which is agricultural in character, extends from the parish of Gamlingay in the West to Carlton parish in the East, a distance of some 30 miles, and has a common boundary with parts of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Hertford, Essex and Suffolk.

It is favourable to arable farming which varies with the location, from the market gardening district of the lower greensand outcrop in the North-West to the chalk marls around Melbourn and Meldreth which supports fruit growing, to the corn and sugar beet area of the chalk hills to the South and East.

Industries in the area are mostly connected either directly or indirectly with agriculture. There are exceptions however; Sawston has industries of a divergent nature and comparatively large numbers of workers are employed in the leather and paper industries.

Birth Rate	20.6
(Corrected)	21.0
Death Rate	10.6
(Corrected)	12.3
Infant Mortality Rate	7.8
(Per thousand live births)	

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor C. Hagger.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. G. B. Parkinson.

Councillors:

Andrews, H. B., M.B.E., J.P.	Lay, J. H., M.B.E., M.C.
Barnes, A.	Malthouse, F. F.
Bowen, Mrs. G., M.B.E.	Matthews, L.
Bowen, Miss M. A.	Morley, E. W.
Bowers, C. H.	Murfitt, F. W., J.P.
Brown, J. J.	Nield, R. H.
Bullman, E. W., J.P.	Noble, J. W.
Chambers, F.	Pepper, E. (Deceased April, 1964)
Chamberlain, J. J. (Retiring Member)	Pearson, W. H.
Clark, J. W.	Playle, A. S.
Dyball, E. F.	Randall, P., J.P.
Ellis, J. L. W. (Retiring Member)	Rogers, Mrs. H.
Fordham, G. R. B., J.P.	Saggers, A. C. (Deceased June, 1964)
Gray, Miss L. M.	Samworth, E.
Haynes, J. W.	Scott-Pattison, J.
Horsford, F. W.	Vinter, Mrs. M. M. K.
Jackson, R. C.	Welch, C.
Kay, J. C.	Wiseman, E. J.
Keen, M. C.	

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

P. K. Sylvester, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
D.(OBST), R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. J. Hoyle, M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

P. Cocks.
P. G. Allston.
A. Morgan.

Meat Inspectors:

M. Davis.
N. Aston.

Clerical Staff:

Miss C. M. Gammon.
Miss C. A. Chapman.

ANNUAL REPORT 1964 SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

To the Chairman and Members
of the
South Cambridgeshire Rural District Council.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1964, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/1965, dated 11th January, 1965.

Vital Statistics

The estimated population rose by 630 during the year, a little less than in 1963. The birth rate rose from 17.9 in 1963 to 20.6 and the death rate fell from 12.2 in 1963 to 10.6, which is below the national rate of 11.3. On balance, this can be regarded as satisfactory. Only five infant deaths, four of them being in infants under 4 weeks of age, were recorded during the year, giving the lowest infant mortality rate yet recorded for this district. However, this is probably a chance variation due to the relatively small numbers involved, and next year's figure could well be higher.

Infectious Diseases

1964 was a year in which this district was relatively free from notifiable infectious disease. Scarlet Fever notifications were down from 51 in 1963 to 17 in 1964, and Whooping Cough notifications continued to decrease from 39 in 1963 to 21 in 1964. As was to be expected, the figure for Measles notifications was considerably below that for 1963. Only two cases of Sonne Dysentery and one case of Food Poisoning were notified, three more cases of Food Poisoning being reported from other sources. All the cases of Food Poisoning were due to organisms of the Salmonella group; though each case was fully investigated it was not possible to trace their sources of infection with any degree of certainty.

Slightly fewer new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year and there was a very small decrease in the numbers on the register. However, as I pointed out last year, there is no case for complacency and constant vigilance must be maintained in order to reduce the prevalence of this disease still further. The age range of the new cases of Tuberculosis notified was 35 to 63 years.

Two cases of psittacosis, which is not a notifiable disease, occurred in the district during the year. Psittacosis in humans takes the form of a chest infection due to a virus which is usually contracted from such birds as infected parrots, pigeons, budgerigars, domestic fowl and turkeys. Occasionally infection is contracted from a human source. I am indebted to Drs. M. J. Greenberg and P. Barrett, Consultant Chest Physician and Senior Registrar respectively at the Chest Clinic, for the information concerning these two cases which occurred in common with several other cases in the rural area of Cambridgeshire and the City during the year. Half of these cases apparently had no known contact with birds of the type described above. One suggestion put forward by Dr. Barrett in a paper entitled "Outbreak of Psittacosis in Cambridgeshire", which was read at a Symposium for local general practitioners on 30th January, 1965, is that the infection in some cases may have been due to "aerial bombardment" of the countryside by infected wild birds during a mass migratory movement over East Anglia in the first half of the year.

Outbreaks of epidemic vomiting and diarrhoea, which is probably caused by an as yet unidentified virus, were known to have occurred in three schools in the district (one of them twice) during May and September/October. General advice on hygiene was given and routine investigations carried out to exclude other possible diseases, such as Food Poisoning and Dysentery.

Sanitary Circumstances

The Council's building programme continued to maintain a steady rate of progress, 92 dwellings being built during the year ended March 31st, 1965. The Council also accepted the standard laid down for Council dwellings in the Parker-Morris report and will follow this standard in the design of future Council dwellings. Reference was made in last year's report to the projected old persons warden controlled accommodation to be built at both Meldreth and Balsham; at the time of writing the accommodation at Meldreth is approaching completion, whilst building at the Balsham site is under way.

Special reference was made in last year's report to the need for the provision of suitable heating in these particular dwellings. At the end of this current year I drew the Public Health Committee's attention to the concern expressed in the medical press over the condition of Accidental Hypothermia in old people; the Committee subsequently referred the matter to the Housing Committee. After much consideration,

the Council have agreed to provide storage heaters at the old people's grouped accommodation at Meldreth and Balsham, and to provide underfloor electric heating in all future one-bedroomed bungalows and in the projected old persons' grouped accommodation that is to be built at Linton. The Council's current four year housing programme includes an old persons' grouped accommodation scheme in each year; these are to be built at Linton, Gamlingay, Melbourn and Sawston respectively. It is to be hoped that prevailing circumstances will allow this ambitious programme to achieve fulfilment. Work on the clearance of unfit dwellings continues, 62 houses being closed or demolished during the year. The department has also continued to encourage owners to repair and improve their properties.

Much work continues to be done with regard to caravan sites, a strict enforcement of the public health requirements being necessary in order to maintain a reasonable standard. Much advice is also given to site owners and appropriate action has also been taken where unlicensed sites are discovered.

The Cambridge Water Company are now the main water undertakers for the district but this department continues to take routine check samples. I am pleased to record that with one exception (see Chief Public Health Inspector's report) all these samples were satisfactory. The department continued to check up on private water supplies and to give the appropriate advice where necessary.

An increasing number of schools within the district are providing swimming pools. The department continues to give advice on the general maintenance of a clear and satisfactorily chlorinated water at these pools.

Much work is in progress on the various projected sewerage schemes within the district. Though no schemes were actually completed during 1964, the Balsham scheme was completed in early 1965. The Bassingbourn and Kneesworth scheme is due to be finished soon. At the time of writing work had commenced on the Whittlesford and Duxford schemes. It is intended to sewer Hinxton and Ickleton into an adjacent local authority's proposed sewage works and this scheme awaits Ministry approval. Plans are going ahead to enlarge the overloaded sewerage works at Linton and also to sewer the parishes of Hildersham, Great Abington and Little Abington plus the parish of Hadstock (Saffron Walden R.D.) into the enlarged works. Ministry approval is also being sought to sewer Foxton, Shepreth, Barrington and Orwell into a treatment works to be situated at Barrington. Schemes are also in various stages of preparation for sewerage Guilden Morden, Steeple Morden, Horseheath and West Wickham. The Chief Public Health Inspector's report refers to the work done by the Public Health Department in connection with the preparation of these schemes.

During 1965 it is hoped to extend the weekly refuse collection still further. Recruitment of sufficient labour during the year to maintain the refuse collection and cesspool emptying services has been difficult. Various means have been adopted to attract suitable labour and I would refer you to the Chief Public Health Inspector's comments on this matter. Litter bins have been positioned by the Council throughout the district, but it is sad to report that they are not used to the extent that they should be.

The free Rat Destruction Service is much appreciated by householders.

In my report for last year I mentioned the use made of the sound level meter within this district in connection with noise abatement. An octave band filter was acquired during the year for use with the sound level meter. This work is often time consuming, but the department has been able to secure abatement of the noise nuisance in several cases.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 came into operation on 1st August, 1964. Work commenced on the implementation of this Act during the year, and by 31st December 115 premises were registered. Inspections of registered premises are now being undertaken in order to ascertain what steps need to be taken to bring them up to the required standard and to notify the owners accordingly.

I am pleased to report that the appointment of two authorised meat inspectors enabled your District Public Health Inspectors to carry out a greater number of inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations than in the previous year. The Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak also provided us with the opportunity of circularising all food premises within the district, reminding them of their duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations. The public health inspectors also joined in the search for suspect tins of corned beef and several tins were found and held pending the Ministry's decision on disposal. A special point was made of visiting bakehouses within the area during the year in order to ensure that their standards of hygiene were satisfactory. Attention was also paid to mobile shops and to the stores from which the vehicles' stocks are replenished. The public health department spends as much time as possible on this aspect of public health, but its task would be made much easier if the public were to take a more active interest in the hygienic conditions of food premises and bring to our notice more

frequently any cases where the standards are found wanting. At the same time we should all ensure that the standard of hygiene that we would wish to see in all premises where food is sold for human consumption should also prevail in our own domestic kitchens!

The throughput during the year at the slaughterhouses situated within the district increased by 18.3% on that for 1963. A third slaughterhouse came into operation early in 1965. As mentioned previously, the Council appointed two authorised meat inspectors during the year and this helped to release the district public health inspectors for other important aspects of their duties. Though I would give it as my opinion that 100% meat inspection is highly desirable in order to ensure that the public gets its meat in as first-class a condition as possible, it cannot be said that the new Meat Inspection Regulations make it any easier for local authorities with large annual throughputs to make 100% meat inspection a practical reality whilst these same regulations are couched in their present form. During the year no Tuberculosis was found in beef, whilst the percentage found in pigs was again lower than in the previous year. Cysticercosis bovis remained at the same level as for the previous year, that is at approximately 0.7%.

I should like to thank Mr. Hoyle and all the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal support and for the hard work that they have done during another busy year. Finally, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the way in which they have supported the department and the interest which they have taken in our work throughout.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
PETER SYLVESTER.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

(The mid-year home population is used for the statistical calculations)

LIVE BIRTHS								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	275	613
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	31
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	289	644
Birth rate per thousand estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.6
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.02)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.0
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.4
STILL BIRTHS								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Rate per thousand live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3
DEATHS								Male	Female	Total
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	164	332
Death rate per thousand estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.6
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.85)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3
INFANT MORTALITY. (Deaths of infants under one year of age).								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(3)	1(1)	5(4)
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(3)	1(1)	5(4)
(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age are shown in brackets.)										
Infant mortality rate. (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.8
Infant mortality rate. (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0
Neonatal mortality rate. (Infant deaths under four weeks per thousand live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.2
Early neonatal mortality rate. (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7

Perinatal mortality rate. (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)	16.9
Legitimate infant mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births	8.2
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births	Nil
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.8 %
Maternal deaths (deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births	Nil
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	58
Deaths from tuberculosis (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough	Nil
Deaths from measles	Nil
Deaths from pneumonia	14
Deaths from influenza	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil

CERTAIN COMPARATIVE RATES

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
* Birth Rate	15.4	16.3	16.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	19.9	16.5	17.8	17.9	20.6
* Death Rate	12.6	11.8	12.7	11.3	11.4	12.0	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.2	10.6
Infant Mortality Rate	30.5	19.8	12.8	21.7	19.5	9.8	12.3	28.4	9.4	21.9	7.8
	(13)	(9)	(6)	(11)	(10)	(5)	(7)	(14)	(5)	(12)	(5)

* The above rates are uncorrected. The figures in brackets are the number of infant deaths in each year.

TABLE CLASSIFYING DEATHS UNDER AGE GROUPS

								Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
4 weeks and under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
1 and under 5 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
5 and under 15 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
15 and under 25 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
25 and under 35 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
35 and under 45 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
45 and under 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	22
55 and under 65 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	34
65 and under 75 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	92
75 and over ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	85	158
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	164	332

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE AREA

Medical Officer of Health

"The Cambridgeshire United Districts (Medical Officer of Health) Order, 1951" provided for the appointment of a medical officer of health to the Chesterton, Newmarket and South Cambridgeshire Rural District Councils. Under present arrangements this officer is also appointed deputy county and school medical officer to the Cambridgeshire County Council.

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. R. J. Hoyle continued as Chief Public Health Inspector during the year and was assisted by Mr. Cocks, Mr. Allston and Mr. Morgan. During the year two authorised Meat Inspectors were appointed.

Laboratory Facilities

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertake bacteriological and biological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water supplies, and all necessary examination in cases of infectious disease.

Hospitals

There are no General Hospitals situated in the area. Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Cambridge City Isolation Hospital. The old Poor Law Institution at Linton

is now shared between the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, and the Cambridgeshire County Council; the former having the use of 78 beds for the chronic sick, the latter 92 beds for use under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASE) REGULATIONS, 1953

Under these Regulations a special provision is made to facilitate the investigation and control of outbreaks of "Food Poisoning" (which includes typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, or other salmonella infection, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning) in that (a) the existing provisions regarding the prevention of a person suffering from food poisoning infection from continuing in or entering into an occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink are now extended to include "carriers" of food poisoning infections, (b) local authorities may authorise their medical officer of health to issue on their behalf notices where required to effect (a) immediately if he thinks it necessary and then report such action to his authority as soon as possible.

Such authority has been given to the medical officer of health but has not so far had occasion to be used.

INFECTIOUS, DISEASES 1964

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS, 1964

Age in years	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Paralytic	Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	Measles	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Totals
Under 1 year	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	6
1 year—	—	3	—	—	20	—	—	23
2 years—	1	2	—	—	15	—	—	18
3 years—	1	3	—	—	21	—	—	25
4 years—	2	2	—	—	26	—	—	30
5—9 years	5	7	—	—	90	—	—	102
10—14 years	4	3	—	—	11	—	—	18
15—24 years	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
25 and over	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	5
Totals	17	21	—	—	190	2	—	230
1963 Totals	51	39	1	—	786	1	—	878

Age in years	Acute Pneumonia	Acute Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
Under 5 years	1	—	—	—	—	1
5—14 years	2	—	1	—	—	3
15—44 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	—	—	—	1	—	1
65 and over	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	3	—	2	1	—	6
1963 Totals	3	—	—	8	2	13

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 5 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory cases were notified for the first time. 5 respiratory cases previously notified elsewhere were transferred to the district. At the end of the year there were 3 fewer cases on the register than at the end of the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1964

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year	31	10	2	4	33	14
2. Number of Cases notified for first time during year under Regulations	5	—	—	1	5	1
3. Cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations:—						
(a) Transferred from other Districts	2	2	—	1	2	3
(b) From Death Returns	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Number of Cases removed from Register	10	3	—	1	10	4
6. Number of cases remaining on Register at end of year	28	9	2	5	30	14

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS CASES ON REGISTER 31.12.64

AGE GROUP	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	
0—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—25	3	1	2	2	5	3	8
26—35	3	—	3	1	6	1	7
36—45	6	—	2	2	8	2	10
46—55	5	1	—	—	5	1	6
56—64	9	—	1	—	10	—	10
65 and over	2	—	1	—	3	—	3
TOTALS	28	2	9	5	37	7	44

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47

No action was necessary during the year under this section.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50

One burial was effected during the year under this section.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

Summary of Visits and Inspections recorded during the year:—

TOTAL INSPECTIONS RECORDED	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,304
Complaints Investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
General re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Housing:										
General Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	871
Infectious Diseases:										
General Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Number of Premises Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous Premises and Persons:										
Premises Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water Supply:										
Inspections and Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Visits re. Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Visits re. Chlorination Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk and Dairies:										
Inspections of Dairies and Milk Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Visits re. Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food and Drugs Act:										
Inspection of Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Ice-Cream premises and Sales Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Food Conveying Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Preserved Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shops Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factories Act:										
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Noise Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Public Cleansing, including Depot Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Drainage, including inspections for “Lateral” connection to new sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858
Swimming Pool Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Sewage Disposal, including Surveys for Parish Sewerage Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640
Litter Baskets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Petroleum Storage Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607
Animal Boarding Establishments Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266

HOUSING

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

Houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
Houses rendered reasonably fit after informal action	114

Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957:

Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	8
Houses demolished due to formal action:	
(a) By Owners	22
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
Houses demolished as a result of informal action	5
Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made (Section 17)	13
Undertakings in respect of houses represented as Unfit (Section 16):	
(a) Undertakings given by owners to make fit	Nil
(b) Undertakings given by owners not to use for human habitation	14
Buildings in respect of part of which Closing Orders were made (Section 18)	Nil
Houses made fit and Closing Orders or Undertakings cancelled	1
New cases of overcrowding	1
Overcrowding cases abated	1

Housing Progress during the year ending 31.3.65:

Bungalows erected by the Council	27
Houses erected by the Council... ..	56
Flats erected by the Council	9
Dwellings erected by private enterprise	344
Total number of dwellings erected by the Council since 1945	2,067

The need for the provision of Council dwellings appears to be as great as ever and the programme of Council house building continues unabated. Council's 3,000th house was completed during the year and was formally opened by the Earl of Gainsborough. Council has accepted the improved standard for Council dwellings as detailed in the Parker-Morris report and will incorporate it in future housing programmes. Consideration of the use of the factory built or industrialized housing resulted in Council resolving not to depart from the traditional type of dwelling at the present time.

The Housing Act, 1964, which came into operation in August gives to a Local Authority, *inter alia*, power to carry out compulsory improvement of private dwellings although the procedure is somewhat lengthy and complex, particularly so where the tenant is unwilling to agree to improvements. The Act also modifies improvement grant procedure and allows for a reduced standard of amenity where it is not physically possible to carry out full scale improvements at a reasonable expense, this reduced standard provides for a hot water supply to a sink, a water closet, and satisfactory facilities for the storage of food. This would give some extra comfort to occupants of the smaller type of dwelling where extensive reconditioning would be financially prohibitive.

The department has continued to press owners for the repair and improvement of dwellings and where this has been uneconomic premises have been closed or demolished. Dwellings made fit by informal action number 114, and 18 have been repaired after service of formal notice. Dwellings formally closed number 35 and 27 dwellings have been demolished by formal or informal action. One Certificate of Disrepair has been issued under the Rent Act, 1957, and is still in force.

The Council's Architect reports that 62 pre-war Council dwellings have been comprehensively improved during the year and gives the following figures relative to improvement grants for the year ending 31st March, 1965:—

Number of applications received for Standard Grant	77
Number of applications approved for Standard Grant	76
Number of applications received for Discretionary Grant	22
Number of applications approved for Discretionary Grant	29

PARTICULARS OF POPULATION AND NUMBERS OF DWELLING HOUSES IN THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES

Parish	Acreage	Population Census 1961	Number of dwellings as at 31/3/65
Great Abington	1,588	593	226
Little Abington	1,309	321	135
Abington Pigotts	1,237	137	46
Arrington	1,407	360	124
Babraham	2,387	344	110
Balsham	4,550	712	263
Barrington	2,282	351	232
Bartlow	377	68	30
Bassingbourn	3,204	2,509	686 (184)
Carlton	2,415	138	53
Castle Camps	3,184	535	197
Shudy Camps	2,362	258	90
Great Chishill	2,542	293	116
Little Chishill	1,216	86	31
Croydon	2,734	229	77
Duxford	3,239	1,398	473
Great Eversden	1,400	184	73
Little Eversden	790	295	139
Fowlmere	2,272	591	224
Foxton	1,752	643	262
Gamlingay	4,460	1,622	610
Hatley	2,200	186	56
Heydon	1,425	151	67
Hildersham	1,511	165	70
Hinxton	1,564	282	99
Horseheath	1,922	359	148
Ickleton	2,700	605	207
Kingston	1,907	151	60
Kneesworth	879	144	34
Linton	3,817	1,982	739
Litlington	2,172	608	205
Little Gransden	1,920	235	90
Longstowe	1,544	218	67
Melbourn	4,480	1,832	840
Meldreth	2,513	893	354
Guilden Morden	2,599	566	227
Steeple Morden	3,846	630	292
Orwell	2,083	619	243
Pampisford	1,607	295	114
Sawston	1,898	3,377	1,397
Shepreth	1,318	530	196
Shingay-cum-Wendy	1,791	137	41
Tadlow	1,743	89	34
Thriplow	2,501	836	266 (110)
West Wickham	2,931	333	131
West Wratting	3,543	404	145
Weston Colville	3,235	348	135
Whaddon	1,515	413	149 (58)
Whittlesford	1,976	1,012	419 (31)
Wimpole	2,468	155	65

Figures in brackets are included in the main figure and represent R.A.F. dwellings.

Moveable Dwellings

The register shows there are 113 licensed sites in the rural district accommodating 195 caravans. Site licences to station and use caravans in respect of 17 new sites have been issued, and a further 34 licences renewed. Three applications have been refused due to Planning permission not being given. The majority of caravans are used as permanent residential accommodation and a strict enforcement of the public health requirements is necessary so as to maintain a reasonable standard. One site has been enlarged to accommodate a total of 30 caravans and two ablution blocks each comprising water closets, urinals, showers, wash hand basins and laundry sinks have been constructed on the site. Nineteen unlicensed sites were found and appropriate action taken. Ten site occupiers were written to for non-compliance with the licence conditions, and others verbally requested to comply. The inspectors record a total of 218 visits or revisits to sites.

WATER SUPPLIES

Piped water is supplied to all the 50 parishes in the rural district and, apart from supplies to a few sparsely populated parishes on the boundary which are supplied by the Lea Valley Water Company, the Cambridge Water Company are the main water undertakers. The supplies are copious and pure, although the water is chlorinated at source as a general precaution. Routine samples taken from various consumers premises by the public health department have been, with the exception of one sample, bacteriologically satisfactory. The one unsatisfactory result was found to be due to the householder's improper storage facilities.

Council has not given any further thought to the fluoridation of water supplies since their decision against this proposal in 1962.

The unsatisfactory private supplies were dealt with in various ways. If the mains were available owners were required to connect up their premises. In other cases works of repair and improvement to boreholes were effected and in once instance a new borehole was sunk. Two supplies were made bacteriologically fit by the provision of "Kieselguhr" type filters.

RESULTS OF WATER SUPPLY SAMPLES

Type of Supply	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Piped supplies	101	1
Private supplies	18	18

SWIMMING BATHS

An increasing number of schools are now acquiring swimming facilities, and six pools are in use with a further six proposed for 1965.

The public health department have advised and instructed teachers and others on the maintenance of a clear and chlorinated water. Persons supervising the use of the pools have been recommended to check the chlorine residuals at least daily, dependent on the use of the pools. The department has checked the pH levels and chlorine residuals of various pools on 39 occasions and in the majority of cases have found chlorination generally satisfactory, although the use of "break point" chlorination is the ideal. The difficulty in maintaining adequate chlorination occurs when the pools are heavily loaded with swimmers. Several water samples were submitted for bacteriological testing and one was found to be unsatisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Although no parish sewerage schemes were completed in the year much work is in progress in this direction and early 1965 saw the sewerage of Balsham parish completed ahead of schedule. Bassingbourn and Kneesworth scheme will be functioning within the next few months and will do much to alleviate drainage difficulties in these areas.

Ministry approval to the sewerage of Whittlesford and Duxford parishes has been received and at the time of reporting work of sewerage has commenced.

Proposals to sewer Hinxton and Ickleton parishes have not yet received Ministry approval. Sewage purification will be effected at an adjacent local authority's proposed works along with drainage from two of their parishes. Some little delay has been occasioned but the position has now been clarified and approval is expected shortly. Effluent discharged from the Linton disposal works has not been entirely satisfactory due to their overloading. Proposals have been accepted to enlarge the works to a degree sufficient for them to treat drainage from the parishes of Hildersham, Gt. Abington and Lt. Abington which it is proposed to sewer, and also the parish of Hadstock within the Saffron Walden Rural District.

Ministry approval to the sewerage of Foxton and Shepreth parishes is being sought and a proposed treatment works in Barrington parish has been designed by the Council's Consulting Engineers to treat drainage from these two parishes together with drainage from Barrington and Orwell.

Plans for the sewerage of Guilden Morden and Steeple Morden are well advanced and field work is on hand for the sewerage of Horseheath and West Wickham parishes.

Considerable work is done by the public health department in obtaining data for submission at the Ministry's local investigation when Council seeks approval to sewerage schemes. This includes details of the drainage, sanitary accommodation and water supplies, etc., to each premises in the parish concerned. During the installation of a sewer the owners of properties are written to and the procedure explained for obtaining a connexion to the sewer. A cost-free "lateral" or branch drain is laid from the sewer to the boundary of the premises and its position is agreed to, usually between the owner and the public health inspector or the resident engineer acting through the clerk of works. Surprisingly little statutory pressure is needed to require owners to connect their premises to the sewer and only four formal notices were served during the year to this effect. However, rented premises and cottages owned and occupied by aged persons are the two types of premises which are generally slower in being connected up. One feels that at least with the aged owner/occupier where the premises do not lend themselves to full improvement the provision of a water closet with a sewer connexion should be urged. The amended conditions governing standard improvement grants now permit a partial improvement of premises. As an alternative provision exists under the Public Health Act for a local authority to pay half the cost of conversion of a pail closet or privy to that of a water closet.

Visits and inspections made by the public health inspectors relative to drainage works number 1,498.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A kerbside collection of domestic refuse is undertaken throughout the district at a frequency of once a week in a third of the area and once a fortnight in the remaining two thirds. Undoubtedly the aim is to increase the frequency to weekly throughout the district but with the expansion in house building the addition of a further vehicle permits of but a few additional parishes being given a weekly collection. An additional vehicle is on order which compresses approximately 35 cu. yds. of refuse into a 14 cu. yd. capacity body. Such a vehicle has been on trial for a two day period and the results illustrate the high compressibility of present day domestic refuse.

Four tips were in use at the beginning of the year but one has been completely filled and a replacement tip has not been found in that particular area. Work on the refuse tips has been made easier and more speedy by the use of a mechanical shovel which was delivered in June. This permits the refuse vehicles to deposit their refuse and return to their collection areas in a shorter time and the laying of railway sleeper roadways and the manhandling of refuse at the tips has been cut out. Controlled tipping is practised as far as the availability of covering material will allow.

The day to day maintenance of the public cleansing vehicles is carried out at Sawston depot where the vehicles are garaged. This depot has been in use since 1953 but due to the expansion in the number of vehicles and labour plus the facilities required for storage premises and workshops in connexion with the Architect's direct labour force, conditions at the depot are extremely cramped, and the construction of the proposed new depot is urgently required.

It has been a difficult year for the acquisition of suitable and sufficient manpower to cope with refuse collection and the cesspool emptying services, and various means have been employed to attract suitable labour which has included travelling expenses from home to the depot, permission to recover certain saleable material from the collected refuse, and a financial bonus. Perhaps one answer is to make the work cleaner and less arduous. The disposable paper sack system in place of the conventional type dustbin is a step in this direction and Council already has a scheme in operation at 32 warden-controlled old peoples bungalows. This is likely to be extended to include further similar groups when completed.

The report of the Government's Working Party under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. H. Browne is awaited with interest. Its terms of reference are "To examine the facts of refuse collection; to what extent it is unsatisfactory; what the difficulties are; and what methods are proving most successful; and to consider what advice can best be given to local authorities on how to obtain the best results." Unfortunately it would appear that the reference does not include matters relative to refuse disposal.

Collection and disposal figures for the year ending 31/3/65.

Estimated number of clearances from properties ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,000
Number of loads ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013
Estimated tonnage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,493
Total mileage travelled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,525

Litter Bins

The Public Health Act, 1961, gives power to Parish Councils to provide and empty litter bins in any street or public place, but as a precedence was set by the district council in 1958 when the Litter Act came into force it has usually been left to this authority to provide them. There are now 90 litter bins positioned by the Council throughout the district. Unfortunately many people have yet to be educated to use them.

Cesspool Emptying Service

This is a service which when required by the public is demanded immediately as overflowing cesspools usually give little warning. It has been a little difficult therefore to please everyone and on occasions there has been a two or three weeks delay in dealing with some requests due to the pressure of demand on the service. It will be seen from the summary that work in connexion with Council's properties and sewage works has been greater than that of private premises. Two vehicles are fully employed and each carries a driver and an operator.

Some farmers permit sewage sludge to be disposed of on their land but this outlet is conditional on weather and crop rotation. Most of the tankers' contents are disposed of on refuse tips where it is soon covered over.

Charges made for this service are:—

Private properties 35/- per first load, with subsequent loads at 15/-.

Business premises £2 per first load, with subsequent loads at £1.

The following summarises the year's work to 31/3/65.

Private Work		Council Work		Total Mileage
Cesspools	Loads	Cesspools	Loads	
574	721	1,081	1,172	23,394

Night Soil Collection

Council do not operate a night soil collection service excepting in one parish where less than 30 pail closets are emptied weekly by a contractor, and these are being fast reduced in number. A request for a service was received from Hinxtton parish council but after some negotiation it was arranged that a private firm of contractors would provide a service to specified premises with the occupiers paying the charges incurred.

RAT DESTRUCTION

In 1963 Council appointed a rat catcher who is attached to the public health department, and a free rat destruction service to householders was instituted. This service is now known throughout the district and is much valued. The summary of the work carried out shows a total of 299 complaints having been dealt with and 370 other routine visits to suspected rat infested locations have been made. A total of 557 infested locations have been dealt with. These have included Council refuse tips, sites of sewage works and other land in Council's occupation. From time to time business premises have enquired of a service and during 1964 it was agreed that a paid service be afforded to business premises, but that private premises and Council work would take precedence. Charges for rat destruction at business premises is 10/- per hour.

The poison mainly used in rat destruction is warfarin both in powder and liquid forms. As an occasional alternative poison zinc phosphide or norbormide are used. An order came into force during the year prohibiting the use of fluoroacetamide as a rat poison except in certain specified

instances. This is not a poison at present used by the rat catcher. The rat catcher has attended occasional one day courses arranged by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connexion with the use of poisons and other techniques of rat and insect destruction. The rat catcher's activities have also been directed to the destruction of insects at Council owned premises. An infestation by a somewhat uncommon type of bee "solitary bees", at four pre-war Council houses was also dealt with. These insects bored many hundreds of holes into the soft mortar jointing to the brickwork of the external walls. The Pest Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were advised as a matter of interest, and they provided and tried out several types of insecticide to test their effectiveness.

The following details the year's work:—

Premises visited	Complaints	Routine	Revisits	Infested	Non Infested
Business Premises	11	5	48	15	1
Private Dwellings	182	80	848	245	17
Council Dwellings	92	65	417	136	21
Sewage Works	2	178	221	121	59
Refuse Tips	—	33	65	20	13
Miscellaneous locations	12	9	42	20	1
Totals	299	307	1,641	557	112

Disinfestation measures have been taken in 31 instances against insect pests.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

A total of 129 visits in the investigation of infectious diseases and food poisoning have been made. It is very difficult to find the source of isolated cases of food poisoning but as all cases reported were of bacterial origin every effort was made to prevent the spread from person to person. This requires advice being given to members of the household concerned on personal hygiene and in connexion with the preparation and handling of food. Numerous faecal specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service to ascertain positive cases and any symptomless carriers of the disease.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Little action has been called for under the Clean Air Act, 1956, during the year. Three notices of intention to install furnaces and one application for prior approval of a furnace installation were received. Advice given by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service in these instances has been very helpful. Causes of atmospheric pollution other than those due to the products of combustion have been investigated. Dust arising from a concrete batching plant has been, as far as possible, eliminated and in an instance where dust from a manufacturing process was escaping a suitable cyclone was installed. This unfortunately gave rise to a noise nuisance and some further modification was effected.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Several sources of noise nuisance have been investigated under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, and 39 visits to premises and locations are recorded. Three nuisances have been abated, one being particularly serious where the noise was incessant day and night and which arose from a crop drying plant. The plant was modified and a suitable baffle installed to eliminate fan noise. This reduced the noise near the complainants premises from 59 dbA to 35 dbA. Further abatements were effected at a chalk pit where certain noisy machinery was boxed in and, in another complaint an abatement was secured by re-positioning the industrial plant involved. Two further noise sources are at present being

investigated and some remedial measures are underway. An addition to the sound level meter has been acquired by way of an octave band filter. This permits the isolation of a particular sound and its assessment in pitch and volume.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has issued to five firms in the rural district Certificates of Registration permitting the use of radioactive materials. In two cases authority has been given for the disposal of radioactive waste, one being through the local authority refuse collection service. The Act places a duty on local authorities to accept radioactive waste in accordance with the terms of an authorisation. The local authority maintains liaison through the Ministry's Radiochemicals Officer.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act which came into force in two stages during the year is designed to set the standards of health, welfare and safety of employees in office, shop and railway premises. The Ministry of Labour is empowered to make specific Regulations and Orders covering various aspects of the Act, and to date two sets of Regulations and ten Orders have been made. The Act is further strengthened by twelve Circulars and fourteen supplements to the Circulars. Certain safety provisions of the Act requires the guarding of dangerous machinery and the notification of accidents and their investigation by the local authority. The administration of measures of this nature is new to local authorities and public health inspectors. Occupiers of premises which come within the scope of the Act are required to register the premises and the following table lists the position at the year's end. No doubt as the administration of the Act proceeds additional premises requiring registration will be found. A general survey of premises involving 266 visits likely to require registration has been made but by the end of the year it was not possible to undertake detailed inspections of the premises.

Type of Premises	Premises Registered to 31.12.64	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	18	185
Retail Shops	77	245
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	4	39
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	16	87
Fuel storage Depots	—	—
Totals	115	556

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD

The maintenance of a continually rising standard of hygiene in food premises is a duty which the department sees as one of its prime functions. Work in this field of public health is often carried out unseen by the public at large and results are therefore not as spectacular as some other public health measures such as the provision of housing, sewerage schemes, and such like. The department must, however, be helped by a public who is not afraid to criticize when conditions appear unsatisfactory. It must be realised that a housewife who employs bad hygiene practices in the kitchen may cause upset to her family; a canteen worker or shop assistant may similarly infect a few dozen customers, whilst a food manufacturer bears a responsibility far larger as has been seen during the year with the Scottish outbreak of typhoid fever, although the handling of the food during retail sale left much to be desired, thus assisting the spread of infection. Whilst this outbreak held the public interest all food premises in the rural district were circularised by letter pointing out the need for greater care in food handling. The outbreak necessitated many visits to food premises of all kinds in the rural district to ascertain brands and code numbers of cans of imported meat, and 304 lbs. of corned beef were held pending the Ministry's decision on disposal.

Several complaints were investigated concerning foreign bodies in food which ranged from various insects, iron oxide, oil, to a metal ring contained in a can of corned beef. No statutory action was taken, but each of the firms involved were given a stern warning. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted against a firm for selling a mouldy meat pie and in two other cases of the sale of mouldy food, cautions were issued.

Bakehouses

This type of business appears to lend itself to a quick deterioration of hygiene standards unless premises are frequently inspected. Although there are now only 11 small bakehouses in the district, 31 inspections have been made. One bakery closed down during the year.

Informal notices were served on 8 occupiers to effect general improvements. Three complaints of bread containing insects were investigated and the managements were warned that further occurrences would lead to prosecution.

Food Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

This section requires the specific registration of premises where certain foods are prepared or sold. The following premises are registered:—

Storage and sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Manufacture and sale of sausages and other preserved foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Fish frying premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Inspection of these premises are recorded in the general inspections of food premises. Mobile fish and chip shops are not themselves required to be registered and one is often unaware of their existence until they are seen or a complaint received.

Food Conveying Vehicles (Mobile Shops)

There is need for further legislation governing mobile shops, these vehicles are usually found touring the district and on investigation one finds that somewhere there is a food store from which the vehicles' stocks are replenished, and which often enough is not up to the required standard. Thirty-four inspections of food vehicles have been made and the following works carried out:—

Name and address on vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hot water provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
General repairs to vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attention to vehicle cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attention to personal cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Restaurant kitchens, Cafes and Canteens

Visits to catering establishments numbered 79 and resulted in 13 premises requiring some improvement. The works effected are as follows:—

New Annexe to kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
General structural repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wash basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
First aid materials provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Equipment cleansed/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premises and working surfaces cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premises redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Retail Shops and Other Food Storage Premises

Routine inspections of these premises have continued, but although the number of inspections has been restricted, 141 are recorded. Several premises needed attention and the following lists the works carried out. No statutory action was required.

Closure of unfit food storage rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New food storage rooms provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New food preparation room...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wash hand basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
First aid materials provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water provided to existing fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Structural repairs effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
General cleansing of equipment and premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Equipment renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premises redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Milk Supply

During the year the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, took effect and replaced the special milk designation "tuberculin tested" by that of "untreated". All milk produced must be from tuberculin tested cows and may be marketed under the appropriate designation, i.e. "Pasteurised", "Sterilized", or "Untreated". Administration of the Regulations with reference to dealers licences is the duty of the Food and Drug Authority which is in this district the County Council. Producers and producer/retailers of milk are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The District Council continues to have control of retail dairies and distributors of milk. The register shows one registered dairy and 9 licensed distributors. Seven milk samples have been obtained from producers and retailers. Most samples being in connexion with a Diversion Order which required milk to be heat treated, but this is now no longer operative. Several complaints have been investigated and mainly arose from dirty milk bottles. No legal proceedings were necessary but a formal warning was given to a large bottling firm.

Ice Cream

An additional three premises were licensed for the retail sale of ice-cream and the present number of premises on register is 146. With the present day technique of ice-cream manufacture combined with the handling, wrapping and distributive methods employed by the larger manufacturers the risk of contamination has been greatly reduced and the department's attention has been mainly diverted to the mobile vendors of soft ice-cream. Poor hygienic standards were obtained on sampling this type especially from one manufacturer. They were advised that, failing an improvement, proceedings against them would be instituted.

Visits to retailers premises and temperature checks of ice-cream conservators showed that although temperatures varied from retailer to retailer all temperatures were below the requisite 28°F. Inspections under the Ice-Cream Regulations are usually carried out in conjunction with inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations and all visits are not recorded separately. There are no ice-cream manufacturers in the rural district.

Food Inspected and Rejected as Unfit

The following foods have been inspected and declared unfit. Inspection generally follows a complaint or a request from the holder although routine visits are made to a large wholesalers depot where suspect foods are held pending an inspection.

Smoked fish...	...	...	...	45 lbs.	Pig plucks	...	...	...	...	87 lbs.
Fresh ham	...	...	...	34 lbs.	Assorted can foods	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Assorted deep freeze foods	...	...	...	54 lbs.	Cheese	...	...	...	...	184 lbs.

Meat Inspection

Two private slaughterhouses continued production during the year and a third came into operation in January, 1965. The total kill during 1964 rose by nearly 14,000 animals to a total of 90,537 of which 65,122 carcasses were inspected. Inspected carcasses are stamped in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations and maximum financial charges are made. Two authorised meat inspectors took up duty during the year and these relieved the pressure on the public health inspectors who hitherto were unable to cope adequately with their other duties. Even so the 100.0% inspection of all carcasses and offal was not accomplished and this, to a great extent, reflects the absence of control which a local authority has on slaughtering hours. One slaughterhouse commences and finishes slaughtering at no fixed time and slaughtering also takes place on Saturdays and Sundays. Existing legislation requires that 100.0% inspection of all animals after slaughter shall take effect from October 1965.

Reverting to the year's meat figures, the total quantity of meat and offals rejected as unfit due to various diseases and abnormal conditions, was 24¼ tons. This was disposed of in accordance with the Meat Staining and Sterilization Regulations. Tuberculosis in beef carcasses was entirely absent and the percentage found in pigs again dropped. The number of cattle affected with cysticercus bovis, which is the cystic stage of the tapeworm of man, remained as for the previous year, at 9 carcasses. The affected portions of these carcasses were rejected and the remainder of the carcasses were subjected to deep freezing for a requisite time when they were then sold for human consumption.

On occasions use has been made of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Investigation Centre, Cambridge, for the histological and bacteriological examination of specimens where such was required and their service is greatly appreciated.

**TOTALS OF MEAT INSPECTED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT IN THE TWO PRIVATELY OWNED
SLAUGHTERHOUSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1964**

(The figures in brackets are the annual figures for the year 1963)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	1,857	14	6	14,169	74,491	—
Number inspected	1,396	14	5	10,227	53,480	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses rejected as unfit	2	1	1	4	52	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected as unfit	383	1	1	284	7,810	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	27.6% (24.0%)	14.3% (26.0%)	40.0% (22.0%)	2.8% (1.9%)	14.7% (10.1%)	— —
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses rejected as unfit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected as unfit	—	—	—	—	770	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	— —	— —	— —	— —	1.4% (1.8%)	— —
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected as unfit	9 (9)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	9 (9)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Generalised and totally rejected as unfit	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
NUMBER OF ORGANS OR PARTS REJECTED AS UN- FIT — ALL DISEASES*						
Heads	17	—	—	—	816	—
Lungs	52	—	1	116	4,224	—
Hearts	10	—	1	1	1,276	—
Livers (Whole or part)	235	1	1	146	2,534	—
Spleeds	1	—	1	—	614	—
Diaphragms	3	—	1	—	460	—
Kidneys	2	—	—	2	428	—
Stomachs	3	—	—	—	650	—
Mesenteries	1	—	1	—	689	—
Other Parts	272 lbs.	—	—	29 lbs.	3,440 lbs.	—

* These figures do not include instances where whole carcasses and all organs were rejected as unfit.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There has been a slight increase in the number of factories on register and the total is now 112. The majority of premises have been visited but in factories employing mechanical power the Act limits the district council's duties to matters relative to sanitary accommodation and wholesomeness of private water supplies. Other legislation applies to factories and reference has been made in this report under atmospheric pollution, noise abatement, food hygiene and offensive trades.

Two factory processes are registered by the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the Alkali Act, one of these, which manufactures cement, is the subject of complaint by local residents and the Alkali Inspector has been advised.

Returns from factory occupiers as to the number of outworkers engaged are sent to the District Council bi-annually and 47 persons are recorded as being employed in the making of wearing apparel.

The following summarises the work done under the Act:—

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority.	9	9	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	98	77	11	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	5	2	1	—
TOTAL	112	88	13	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	14	13	—	—	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Four factories are scheduled as offensive trades as a result of Council obtaining powers in 1961 to make by-laws governing their control. One factory occasionally gives rise to nuisance by reason of the emission of offensive effluvia. No statutory action for nuisance suppression was necessary.

There are 6 establishments licensed by the County Council under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order. This Order is designed to prevent the spread of infection amongst animals and requires that waste food fed to animals shall be efficiently sterilized by heat.

There are no licensed knackers yards in the district.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The Act came into operation in January and provides for the annual licensing of boarding establishments for dogs and cats. As a pre-requisite to licensing, premises must be inspected and accommodation, feeding and exercising facilities, protection against fire and spread of disease must be adequate. Council agreed that the initial inspection should be carried out by a veterinary surgeon and subsequent inspections by the Public Health Inspectors. There are 8 licensed establishments in the district.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Fourteen slaughtermen were licensed permitting the slaughter of specified animals which did not include horses. One licence was issued which required the recipient to slaughter only under the supervision of a fully licensed slaughterman. No contraventions of the Act came to the department's notice.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS

The licensed storage installations now number 172. Thirty-two inspections have been made and 9 new installations inspected and storage tanks air pressure tested. One licence contravention was noted and this necessitated the re-positioning of electrical apparatus. The routine testing of existing storage tanks has not been possible due to pressure of other duties.

